

GERMANS CAN'T PAY ALL, SAYS BARUCH

U. S. Will Not Take Position of Damage Creditor, He Tells Senate.

MAY EASE UP ON TERMS

American Delegation's Dominating Position at Peace Table Shown.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 1.—The assessment of damages of war against Germany amounting under the treaty stipulations to \$124,000,000,000 will not be expected to be paid in full, Bernard M. Baruch today told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at its open session. The announcement was received with great surprise by the Senators, but the explanation of the situation quickly followed.

For information on the point, Mr. Baruch explained Germany was not expected to pay the whole amount by reason of the fact that the United States will not participate in the framing of the treaty of peace with its obligation on Germany to settle the war bill, but not at the same time intending to occupy the position of damage creditor.

"I do not take our share of this war," he said, "and I do not expect the United States to take our share of this war." He said that the United States would not expect to pay the whole amount by reason of the fact that the United States will not participate in the framing of the treaty of peace with its obligation on Germany to settle the war bill, but not at the same time intending to occupy the position of damage creditor.

Poor Business Policy.

"Undoubtedly there was," replied the witness, "and that was because Germany was so much more than she can possibly pay."

Senator Knox then asked the financier if he did not think it was poor business to press a debtor to pay more than he is able.

"It is," replied Mr. Baruch, "and furthermore I think you will find that the United States is not a creditor of Germany, but a debtor to Germany."

Germany Not Hostile to U. S.

"There is no hostility in Germany against the United States," he said, "notwithstanding that we lost the war through you. Germany cannot understand how it could be to the interest of the United States to crush her or to see her annihilated. Is it not rather to her interest to have Germany a potent, threatening factor against England in the event of trouble between America and England as it is to the British interest to have a strong Japan as a potent factor in the Pacific against America for the same reason and to Japan's interest to have England on this side of you?"

United States Part in Peace.

This statement awakened the committee to a spirited discussion of the whole part played by the American delegation at the peace conference. Mr. Baruch stated that he had first hand information that the United States was getting a great deal of credit for the part it played in the peace conference. He said that the United States was getting a great deal of credit for the part it played in the peace conference.

AGREEMENT BORES RHINE GOVERNMENT

Germany May Cut Period of Occupation.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 1.—Senator Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, today submitted to the Senate the text of an agreement between President Wilson and the representatives of the other big Powers for government of the Rhine district. Senator Lodge said he had received a copy privately after the document had been presented to the British Parliament. The text of the Rhine agreement, which was put into the Senate record, follows:

"The allied and associated Powers do not insist on making the period of occupation extend until the reparations clauses of the treaty are fully satisfied. They were completely satisfied because they assumed that Germany would be obliged to give every proof of her good will and every necessary guarantee before the end of the fifteen year time."

"As the cost of occupation involves equivalent reduction of the amount available for reparations, the allied and associated Powers stipulated by Article 41 of the treaty that if before the end of the fifteen year period Germany had fulfilled all her obligations under the treaty the troops of occupation should be immediately withdrawn."

"If Germany at an earlier date has given proof of her good will and satisfactory guarantees to assure the fulfillment of her obligations the allied and associated Powers concerned will be ready to come to an agreement between themselves and for the earlier termination of the period of occupation."

"Now and henceforward in order to allow the burden of the reparations bill they agree that as soon as the allied and associated Powers concerned are convinced that the conditions of dis-

BERNHARDI SEES U. S. IN NEXT BIG WAR

Continued from First Page.

PARIS, AUG. 1.—The Polish Parliament yesterday ratified the German treaty and also the treaty for the protection of minorities by a vote of 245 to 41.

By the Associated Press.

twelve the United States and Japan would not be likely to end decisively. It would be largely naval, and it is not probable that either navy would annihilate the other completely.

"Japan alone cannot conquer the United States and the latter cannot send an army to Japan so long as the Japanese navy is in existence. Much would depend on who takes the offensive. Fighting with offensive-defensive tactics in their own waters the advantage would be all on Japan's side in view of the long and difficult lines of communication that America would have to maintain. You could not hold the Philippines, which you would have to abandon, for they certainly would be taken by the Japanese, and probably Guam also."

Von Bernhardt said that the defenses of Honolulu, as he saw them in 1911, did not impress him as being able to withstand a long siege unless they have been improved greatly since then.

"Much would depend also," he said, "upon England's attitude in such a conflict. Upon England would depend whether you could bring your entire fleet into the Pacific, leaving the Atlantic unguarded. Unless you could do this your chances of defeating Japan with only part of your fleet would be small indeed." That, said Bernhardt, brought him to another angle of the same question.

Germany Not Hostile to U. S.

"There is no hostility in Germany against the United States," he said, "notwithstanding that we lost the war through you. Germany cannot understand how it could be to the interest of the United States to crush her or to see her annihilated. Is it not rather to her interest to have Germany a potent, threatening factor against England in the event of trouble between America and England as it is to the British interest to have a strong Japan as a potent factor in the Pacific against America for the same reason and to Japan's interest to have England on this side of you?"

United States Part in Peace.

This statement awakened the committee to a spirited discussion of the whole part played by the American delegation at the peace conference. Mr. Baruch stated that he had first hand information that the United States was getting a great deal of credit for the part it played in the peace conference.

AGREEMENT BORES RHINE GOVERNMENT

Germany May Cut Period of Occupation.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 1.—Senator Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, today submitted to the Senate the text of an agreement between President Wilson and the representatives of the other big Powers for government of the Rhine district. Senator Lodge said he had received a copy privately after the document had been presented to the British Parliament. The text of the Rhine agreement, which was put into the Senate record, follows:

"The allied and associated Powers do not insist on making the period of occupation extend until the reparations clauses of the treaty are fully satisfied. They were completely satisfied because they assumed that Germany would be obliged to give every proof of her good will and every necessary guarantee before the end of the fifteen year time."

"As the cost of occupation involves equivalent reduction of the amount available for reparations, the allied and associated Powers stipulated by Article 41 of the treaty that if before the end of the fifteen year period Germany had fulfilled all her obligations under the treaty the troops of occupation should be immediately withdrawn."

"If Germany at an earlier date has given proof of her good will and satisfactory guarantees to assure the fulfillment of her obligations the allied and associated Powers concerned will be ready to come to an agreement between themselves and for the earlier termination of the period of occupation."

"Now and henceforward in order to allow the burden of the reparations bill they agree that as soon as the allied and associated Powers concerned are convinced that the conditions of dis-

WILSON FRANK, BUT WATSON STANDS PAT

Indiana Senator Leaves White House More Than Ever Opposed to Treaty.

AGREE ON RESERVATIONS

President Also Admits Reasonableness in Opposition to Shantung.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 1.—President Wilson discussed the pending treaty of peace for an hour or more today with Senator Watson (Ind.) and learned that the Hoosier is immovable in his insistence that the League of Nations covenant cannot be ratified unless specific and effective reservations are made in regard to it.

"At times," said the Senator afterward in describing the interview, "we became so enthusiastic that each had to laugh at the earnestness of the other."

Mr. Watson declared he had enjoyed the interview thoroughly, though it had left him if anything stronger than ever in opposition to the league in its present form. At the outset he paid his compliments to the President on the loyalty and seal of Bernard M. Baruch, chief economic adviser to the American commission in Paris. Messrs. Watson and Baruch are personal friends.

Senator Watson told the President that if they were going to get anywhere in their conversation it was necessary that they be frank. "I want to inform you, Mr. President, that I cannot vote for this treaty unless very definite and effective reservations are made which protect the interests of the United States," he said.

Not an Internationalist.

Senator Watson said he was not in any sense an internationalist; that he was a believer in nationalism and especially the nationalism of the United States. Referring to the President's speech presenting the treaty of peace to the Senate, he said:

"Mr. President, there was one sentence in your speech which I could not get on my tip-toe and around a feeling of the most intense opposition to your position. That was the sentence in which you spoke of the necessity for a combination of nations to make the world safe for peace."

That sentence, in my opinion, expressed clearly a doctrine of internationalism."

President Wilson then denied that he was an internationalist and asked that Senator Watson not judge him by one sentence.

"You are such a master of English," replied Mr. Watson, "that I assumed that you used these words to mean what they said."

The President laughingly rejoined that possibly he was not so accurate in his choice of words as most people commonly believed.

Favors Three Reservations.

Continuing the discussion of the reservations Senator Watson found that the President did not object to three of the reservations which he himself regarded as essential. The President is, however, strongly opposed to a reservation on Article 10, which would give the United States the right to interpret the article in the interpretation of this article which the Senate desires to make in the interpretation of the article by the article.

"Then if that is so, Mr. President, why not make it very clear that this is the meaning of the article by declaring that the United States will not be bound by the article unless the other nations accept that understanding as part of the agreement?" asked Watson.

When the President replied that he would do so, Mr. Watson said that if it were done every other nation would pick out this word and that word and make a reservation in regard to their understanding of what it meant.

Would Not Sacrifice U. S.

Senator Watson said he did not believe American interests ought to be sacrificed to prevent other nations from declaring their understanding of the results of the peace conference.

To this the President replied that if such a thing happened the whole world would be taken up with the effort to have the league ratified.

The Indiana Senator said he did not think a little delay would hurt the eventual effectiveness of the league.

That would be very well, the President answered, were it not for the danger that some of the European nations would break down before the agreement was made and come back and say that the League of Nations is once established, the President said, these nations can be taken care of and held up.

Mr. President said Watson in reply, "I believe our strength has been due to our absolute independence of all others and I believe we can help the others more by remaining strong ourselves than by weakening ourselves in a vain attempt to hold them up. I believe our effectiveness in the war and all that you were able to accomplish in the peace conference were the result of our strong and independent position occupied by the United States."

Worry Over Russia.

The President partly agreed with this statement, but again urged conditions in Europe as the reason why the Senate should immediately ratify the league without reservations. A little later the Russian situation was mentioned, and the President said worry over Russia occupied much of the attention of the peace conference, and he said finally taken by consent that Russia should be left to work out her own salvation.

"I believe that the other nations will have to be left to work out their own salvation with our friendly aid," answered Mr. Watson.

The Shantung situation was discussed with equal frankness. The matter came up when Watson said there was one provision of the treaty which he could never vote for even if all else were satisfactory.

The President smiled and said the description fitted Shantung. He gave Senator Watson to understand that he himself did not like the Shantung arrangement, but that the course he was taking was the only one open to him. The Japanese made certain concessions, a copy of which is in the possession of the President. He repeated to Senator Watson what he had told other Senators to the effect that unless Japan sees fit soon to make this matter clear that he himself will be compelled to divulge the terms of these concessions.

CANADIAN MINISTER RETIRES.

F. B. Carroll Withdraws From All Political Life.

OTTAWA, AUG. 1.—Announcement of the retirement of F. B. Carroll, Minister of Public Works, was made here today. Mr. Carroll stated that he intended to retire not merely from office but from political life. It is reported that he will be succeeded by Sir Douglas Hazen, chief justice of New Brunswick, who is placed on the bench will in turn be taken by Mr. Carroll.

WILSON FRANK, BUT WATSON STANDS PAT

Indiana Senator Leaves White House More Than Ever Opposed to Treaty.

AGREE ON RESERVATIONS

President Also Admits Reasonableness in Opposition to Shantung.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 1.—President Wilson discussed the pending treaty of peace for an hour or more today with Senator Watson (Ind.) and learned that the Hoosier is immovable in his insistence that the League of Nations covenant cannot be ratified unless specific and effective reservations are made in regard to it.

"At times," said the Senator afterward in describing the interview, "we became so enthusiastic that each had to laugh at the earnestness of the other."

Mr. Watson declared he had enjoyed the interview thoroughly, though it had left him if anything stronger than ever in opposition to the league in its present form. At the outset he paid his compliments to the President on the loyalty and seal of Bernard M. Baruch, chief economic adviser to the American commission in Paris. Messrs. Watson and Baruch are personal friends.

Senator Watson told the President that if they were going to get anywhere in their conversation it was necessary that they be frank. "I want to inform you, Mr. President, that I cannot vote for this treaty unless very definite and effective reservations are made which protect the interests of the United States," he said.

Not an Internationalist.

Senator Watson said he was not in any sense an internationalist; that he was a believer in nationalism and especially the nationalism of the United States. Referring to the President's speech presenting the treaty of peace to the Senate, he said:

"Mr. President, there was one sentence in your speech which I could not get on my tip-toe and around a feeling of the most intense opposition to your position. That was the sentence in which you spoke of the necessity for a combination of nations to make the world safe for peace."

That sentence, in my opinion, expressed clearly a doctrine of internationalism."

President Wilson then denied that he was an internationalist and asked that Senator Watson not judge him by one sentence.

"You are such a master of English," replied Mr. Watson, "that I assumed that you used these words to mean what they said."

The President laughingly rejoined that possibly he was not so accurate in his choice of words as most people commonly believed.

Favors Three Reservations.

Continuing the discussion of the reservations Senator Watson found that the President did not object to three of the reservations which he himself regarded as essential. The President is, however, strongly opposed to a reservation on Article 10, which would give the United States the right to interpret the article in the interpretation of this article which the Senate desires to make in the interpretation of the article by the article.

"Then if that is so, Mr. President, why not make it very clear that this is the meaning of the article by declaring that the United States will not be bound by the article unless the other nations accept that understanding as part of the agreement?" asked Watson.

When the President replied that he would do so, Mr. Watson said that if it were done every other nation would pick out this word and that word and make a reservation in regard to their understanding of what it meant.

Would Not Sacrifice U. S.

Senator Watson said he did not believe American interests ought to be sacrificed to prevent other nations from declaring their understanding of the results of the peace conference.

To this the President replied that if such a thing happened the whole world would be taken up with the effort to have the league ratified.

The Indiana Senator said he did not think a little delay would hurt the eventual effectiveness of the league.

That would be very well, the President answered, were it not for the danger that some of the European nations would break down before the agreement was made and come back and say that the League of Nations is once established, the President said, these nations can be taken care of and held up.

Mr. President said Watson in reply, "I believe our strength has been due to our absolute independence of all others and I believe we can help the others more by remaining strong ourselves than by weakening ourselves in a vain attempt to hold them up. I believe our effectiveness in the war and all that you were able to accomplish in the peace conference were the result of our strong and independent position occupied by the United States."

Worry Over Russia.

The President partly agreed with this statement, but again urged conditions in Europe as the reason why the Senate should immediately ratify the league without reservations. A little later the Russian situation was mentioned, and the President said worry over Russia occupied much of the attention of the peace conference, and he said finally taken by consent that Russia should be left to work out her own salvation.

"I believe that the other nations will have to be left to work out their own salvation with our friendly aid," answered Mr. Watson.

The Shantung situation was discussed with equal frankness. The matter came up when Watson said there was one provision of the treaty which he could never vote for even if all else were satisfactory.

The President smiled and said the description fitted Shantung. He gave Senator Watson to understand that he himself did not like the Shantung arrangement, but that the course he was taking was the only one open to him. The Japanese made certain concessions, a copy of which is in the possession of the President. He repeated to Senator Watson what he had told other Senators to the effect that unless Japan sees fit soon to make this matter clear that he himself will be compelled to divulge the terms of these concessions.

CANADIAN MINISTER RETIRES.

F. B. Carroll Withdraws From All Political Life.

OTTAWA, AUG. 1.—Announcement of the retirement of F. B. Carroll, Minister of Public Works, was made here today. Mr. Carroll stated that he intended to retire not merely from office but from political life. It is reported that he will be succeeded by Sir Douglas Hazen, chief justice of New Brunswick, who is placed on the bench will in turn be taken by Mr. Carroll.

PROTOCOL TO PEACE TREATY IN SENATE

President Submits Methods of Carrying Out Provisions of Pact.

SIX POINTS ARE COVERED

Fall Reviews Nation's History in Address Attacking League of Nations.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 1.—President Wilson submitted to the Senate today a protocol supplementary to the treaty of peace with Germany. It explains the method of executing certain provisions contained in the financial and economic department of the treaty. It is, in fact, precisely an interpretation of the German representatives at Versailles had asked for and which was granted them. The text follows:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the execution of the provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to